LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

ESCAPE OF LAVALETTE.

Lavalette escaped from prison the night before orders were expected for his execution. He made his escape from the Conciergerie on Wednesday night, and though the Paris Papers of the next day make no mention of it, we are enabled, from our Private Correspondents, to communicate the following full details:—

PARIS, DEC. 20.—It has been generally believed for some days past that the severity of the law would, by Royal Prerogative, be mitigated in favour of M. Lavalette, but the following circumstance will shew there was little foundation for such belief:—Madame Lavalette presented herself at the Thuilleries on Monday last, accompanied by the Duc de Ragusa, through whose protection she got introduced into the *Salle des Marechaux*, where she waited the arrival of the King. Immediately on the appearance of his Majesty, Madame Lavalette threw herself at his feet, imploring the royal clemency in favour of her husband. The King, with all that grace and dignity peculiar to him, replied, "*Je suis bien fache, Madame, que ma clemence ne puisse pas s'accorder avec mon devoir.*"* His Majesty had no sooner ceased speaking than the *Salle* resounded with the unanimous cry of *Vive le Roi!*

It is necessary I should mention one circumstance, which, I understand, called forth the marked disapprobation of his Majesty, namely, the conduct of the Duc de Ragusa, who, for the purpose of introducing Madame Lavalette into the *Salle des Marechaux*, forced the *consigne*. P.

* These were the exact and literal words of the King.

PARIS, DEC. 21.—After having stated to you in my letter of yesterday, the answer of the King to Madame Lavalette, who had invoked the Royal clemency in favour of her husband, I expected to have announced to you to-day, that the sentence of the law with respect to him had been carried into execution, instead of which I have to inform you, that he made his escape from prison yesterday evening. This he effected by bribing the gaoler, who has taken flight with him. It is said there is a subterraneous passage under the Conciergerie (the prison in which Lavalette was confined), by which his evasion was greatly facilitated. The Minister of Justice was to have ordered the execution of Lavalette on Monday evening.

It was supposed that Lavalette had taken the road to St. Quentin after he had quitted Paris, as the *gendarmes* were at Louvre, six leagues from Paris, at three o'clock this morning in pursuit of him. The Minister of Police was apprised of his escape a few hours after he had quitted his prison, which was supposed to be between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening.

Two of the officers on guard at the Thuilleries have been sent to the prison of the Abbaye for having suffered their *consigne* to be forced by Marmont and Madame Lavalette. P.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.—I have this moment learnt that Lavalette escaped last night from the Conciergerie. The barriers have been since closed; no person is allowed to leave the town.—Several British officers, returning to their country quarters, were obliged to take up their abode for the night in the metropolis.

THURSDAY EVENING.—I transmit to you from the highest authority the following details concerning the evasion of Lavalette. This interesting event I briefly communicated to you in three lines this morning by the post.

Madame de Lavalette's health has been, as you know, very seriously impaired by all her late sufferings. For several weeks past, in order to avoid the movement of her carriage, she has used a sedan chair. She has been accustomed to be carried in this vehicle into the prison, when it is constantly deposited in the passage of the under turnkey's room; thence passing through a door, the yard and corridor lead to the Prisoner's apartment. At four yesterday afternoon Madame de Lavalette arrived as usual with a bonnet a la Francaise and a large veil, accompanied by her daughter, a young lady 11 years old. She was assisted up stairs and dined with her husband. About half-past five M. de Lavalette, arrayed in her clothes, taking his daughter by the arm, and supported by one of the turnkeys, slowly descended to the chair. No uncommon circumstance occurring to excite suspicion, he passed before all the Inspectors and Guardians of that horrible abode, and at the unbarring of the last gate was restored to the fresh air, to his friends and liberty. In the mean time, Madame de Lavalette, who had thrown over her the large cloak of her husband, was seated, breathless, in his arm chair, with a book in her hand, and the candle burning behind her on a table. At half-past six, a gaoler, entering the room, spoke to her, but met with no reply; he repeated the question, and, astonished at the continued silence, he approached nearer to the Lady, when, with a smile, succeeded by strong convulsions, she exclaimed "*Il est parti*"—you may imagine the confusion. The Prefect of Police was acquainted with the event at a quarter before seven; estafettes were despatched in every direction, and the barriers closed. It was first rumoured the Ministers themselves had concurred in his evasion; that an English Gentleman had conducted him away in his carriage, which was waiting at the end of the street for him; that one of the turnkeys had fled with him, &c. The first of these reports is absurd, the others I am neither able to confirm nor contradict.

The Police traced the chair two streets distant; there, it appears, M. de Lavalette alighted and stepped into the carriage that was in readiness for him. It is conjectured he will fly into Bavaria, where his intimate friend and relation, the Prince Beauharnais, will receive him with open arms, and the influence of that distinguished character is so great with the King, that should he reach his territories, there can be little doubt of his future safety. This well-conducted plan was executed with peculiar felicity, and at the decisive moment; for M. Barbe Marbois, after several invitations, was reluctantly obliged to send yesterday evening to his Majesty's Attorney-General, the papers which *ex officio* passed through his hands from the Cour de Cassation. It is said he has in some degree committed himself by keeping these important documents full two days longer than the law authorises, in his possession. The Attorney-General must have done his duty immediately, and Lavalette would have been to-night a headless trunk.

Madame de Lavalette slept in prison. You would with difficulty conceive the interest she has every where inspired. On quitting the King with Marshal Marmont, she threw herself at the feet of the Duchess d'Angouleme, and the courtiers disengaging her hands from the gown of the Princess, vociferated *Vive le Roi!*

PARIS, DEC. 21.—The barriers were shut yesterday at eight in the evening, in consequence of the escape of Lavalette from the prison of the Conciergerie in his wife's clothes. Madame Lavalette remains in prison.

Searches were instantly ordered, and estafettes despatched on all points. It is not believed that he can escape, to whatever place he may have retired.—The hackney coaches and private carriages were not allowed to pass the barriers till this morning at nine o'clock.

Price of Stocks on the 21st Dec.—63 62½—Actions of the Bank 1067½.

Lavalette had not been retaken, nor had any accounts been received of his route, so late as nine o'clock on Thursday night.

Lady Nithsdale effected her husband's escape from the Tower, after the Rebellion, by a similar manœuvre with that practised by Madame Lavalette.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers and Letters of Wednesday and Thursday.

The former contain little that is important. The French Funds were on the 19th as high as 63¼; on the next day they left off at 62.

The report of the Commission, expected with such anxiety, upon the Law of Amnesty, is not yet ready. Great difference of opinion continues to prevail upon it, between the King's Ministers and the Commission of the Chamber.

It is intended to propose a law to the Chamber of Deputies, having for its object to permit every kind of donation, and dotation even in land, in favour of the Clergy; and a Deputy announced a proposition tending to this, that a pledge should be given to meliorate the situation of the Clergy, as soon as circumstances would permit.

Such a melioration is imperiously called for—little or nothing has yet been done for the Clergy.

The law passed by the Deputies, relative to the irremovability of the Judges, has been rejected in the Peers by a majority of 91 to 44.

The arrest of General Cambaceres was on account of his having fixed his residence at a place which was not his domicile. This is a contravention of the order of the War Minister, that every disbanded officer shall retire to the place of his birth, or of his domicile as citizen.

PARIS, DEC. 19.—The Catholic Bishops of London and Edinburgh, and the Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Castrel (Cashel) in Ireland, are now at Paris, deputed by the Catholics of the three British Kingdoms to solicit from our Government the re-establishment of the ecclesiastical administration of Colleges of Priests and Missionaries, founded by their predecessors in different Provinces of France. A decree of the Council of State, of the 15th of July, 1707, literally imports, that "the Irish scholars shall in future be governed according to the rules of the College of Lombards, or to such others as it shall please the Cardinal Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, and his successors, to make for their good order and discipline." The Government of Bonaparte had totally secularized the establishments which the Catholics of the three United Kingdoms had in France. The Prelates deputed to Paris are charged to require, that the Colleges secured by their predecessors shall be restored to their true and original distinction, and that they shall be regulated according to the ancient Ordinances of our Kings, and the order of things which existed prior to the Decree of the Constituent Assembly in April, 1791.

The following comparative statement of the number of deaths, marriages, and births, at Paris, during the years 1813 and 1814, extracted from a letter in the *Gazette de France*, may appear curious to our readers:—The number of those who died in 1814 amounted to 27,815, of whom 15,844 were males, and 11,971 females. In 1813, the deaths for both sexes did not exceed 18,676, making a difference of more than 9000. The marriages contracted in the former year (1814) amounted only to 4188; in 1813, on the other hand, they were as high as 6583, making a difference of 2395 in favour of the latter year. The number of births, in 1814, was 10,814 males, and 10,433 females, making a total of 21,247.

DANTZIC, DEC. 8.—Yesterday, about 9 o'clock in the morning, a powder magazine upon the rampart near St. James's Gate, into which 14 artillery-men went a little before, blew up with a dreadful shock like that of an earthquake: about the magazine, as well as in it, were a great many cannon balls, shells, &c. which by the violence of the explosion were thrown in all directions, even to the most remote part of the city, where they did much damage; the windows, doors, &c. were every where forced in. This terrible misfortune has cost many persons their lives and health. The number killed and severely wounded, which cannot yet be exactly determined, is estimated at about 300.—The houses near the magazine, in which there was a considerable quantity of powder, are reduced to rubbish; those farther off, partly thrown down, or greatly damaged. The whole quarter of the city where the accident happened, is without roofs and windows; the Scasseldamm-street was so covered with dead bodies and torn limbs, that it resembled a field of battle. It happened to be exactly market day; all the booths, the hay waggons, the men, the horses, in short every thing was destroyed.—The Churches of St. Bartholomew and St. James are much damaged, and one of them must be pulled down. The extraordinary cold of 15, to 18 degrees added to the misfortune.

MUNSTER, DEC. 8.—A dreadful misfortune has befallen the little town of Melchin, in this principality; a fire broke out during a violent storm, and spreading with irresistible fury, reduced in a few hours 62 of the principal houses, and many smaller dwellings, to ashes, and deprived about 80 families of their homes, their effects, and of all they had acquired by years of industry. But little is saved; the loss, on a moderate calculation, is 66,000 rix dollars.

An elopement has recently taken place, which, we lament to say, has involved in deep distress several noble and highly honourable families. The Lady is young, beautiful, the mother of several children, and wife of a distinguished officer. The gallant is old enough to be her grandfather, a married man, high in the Peerage and of large fortune. His fortune could be no object to the Lady—of his person she could not be enamoured. By what charms or what spells his Lordship has been able to accomplish his vile purpose, remains to be explained. *Globe.*

THE GREAT ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Holden on Tuesday last, at Hetling House, was in every point of view superior to all the preceding anniversaries. The shew of sheep and cattle was large and excellent.

Among other distinguished characters present on the occasion, were—

The Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Cork, Lord Gwydir, Sir John Cox Hippesley, Sir J. W. Smith, Rev. Sir C. Rich, Bart. R. W. Weston, Esq. Gore Langton, Esq. M. P. Col. M'Mahon, and about 200 of the principal gentry in the Western Counties.

Colonel M'Mahon, being elected an Honorary Member, attended to return his personal thanks, and availed himself of the opportunity of stating the great interest which the Prince Regent, Patron of the Society, ever felt in its proceedings. The Chair was taken by their highly respectable President, Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset presented the Society with fifty guineas, as a premium for any object the Society should recommend.

Six guineas were given to Mr. Tinker, for the cultivation of 14 acres of Swedish turnips.

A premium of twenty guineas was awarded to the Rev. W. B. Barter, for the cultivation of an acre of fiorin.

A premium of ten guineas was given to William Dyke, Esq. for folding the greatest number of sheep.

Five guineas were given to the Rev. Mr. Cockin, for his experiments with the oil of hartshorn, as a manure.

Ten guineas were given to the Rev. Sir Charles Rich, for breeding and keeping the most profitable sort of sheep.

Three guineas were given to R. Shadwell, for forty years good conduct as a servant.

Three guineas were given to George Forcend, for bringing up seven children without parochial aid.

Five pounds bounty to Mr. Pope, of Bristol, for his very ingenious and valuable improvements in wheel carriages, admirably well calculated for the reduction of annual labour.

Thanks were voted to Captain Thornhill, for the exhibition of French guns on a new construction.

A most important discussion took place, on the depressed state of the agricultural interest, in which Mr. Spooner delivered one of the most animated, argumentative, and eloquent speeches ever heard in that room.

Mr. Spooner proceeded to shew, that capital employed in agriculture could not be withdrawn and again employed, as it could in manufactures and commerce. Every one must be aware, that the agriculture of the country had been chiefly supported by an artificial capital of credit; and that that artificial capital had chiefly been found by the country bankers. These gentlemen, seeing the property of the farmer so greatly reduced, naturally withdrew the assistance they had formerly afforded, as any prudent person would of course do, when they saw the security upon which they relied constantly and rapidly decreasing; this again obliged the farmers to press their sales, and to bring still more of their commodities to markets already glutted with produce, and barren of purchasers.

Mr. Spooner, adverting to the remedy, said, that difficult as it was to point out, he did not despair of the evil being remedied; but the remedy must be one which, while it relieved one class, did not injure another; it must not entrench upon public faith. He did not look for any great relief from the *lessening* the public burdens; we must principally look for relief from a suspension of the operation of the Sinking Fund, which he could not help calling, in the present financial state of the kingdom, a political humbug. It had its uses; it had frequently been used, and well used, by raising the funds at certain times, when the Minister wanted to borrow; but this use was now, he trusted, over; and as to looking upon it as possible to reduce the National Debt in reality by the Sinking Fund, till the time came when the National Income exceeded its expenditure, he looked upon as ridiculous. Suspend it then for the present, and when your financial income enables you, resort to it again. He thought that great relief would be afforded by taking off the taxes mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. Spooner, in the course of his speech, shewed that the commercial and agricultural interests were one and indivisible—one could not be hurt without the other. If the rent of land were lowered, the expenditure of the landlords must also be diminished; and then what would become of the numerous artisans and others who exist by the expenditure? What would become of that proportion of the revenue arising from such expenditure both of the landlords and tradesmen employed by them? He concluded by moving—

"That the present depressed state of the agricultural interests imperiously demands the immediate consideration of the Legislature:—That this Meeting looks with confidence to his Majesty's Ministers for promoting relief from as large a part as possible of those burdens, which more immediately fall upon the tenantry of the kingdom; particularly the tax called the Tenants' Property Tax, and the taxes on malt, salt, and horses used in husbandry.

"That our President be requested to make known to his Majesty's Ministers, through the medium of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, this Resolution, entered into by this most laudable Society, instituted for the promotion of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce;—a Society emanating from, and comprehending, all the western counties of this kingdom."

Mr. Hunt thought the measure proposed was inadequate to the urgency of the case; and considered the mode of remonstrance as a sneaking measure.

Mr. Moggridge said, nothing but reverting as near as possible to the state of taxation in the year 1792 would remedy the evil; and moved, that a Petition to Parliament should be adopted, instead of the measure proposed.

Mr. Spooner ably replied to the objections that had been urged against his resolutions, and which were agreed to by a large majority.

On Wednesday morning the attention of the President, and many of the noble and scientific Members of the Society, was called to another experiment of reducing animal labour in the working heavy loads. In one of our late papers we mentioned this invention as having completely succeeded in the metropolis, as it had before in Devonshire, where *six* horses drew, with perfect facility, a heavy-laden broad-wheel waggon up a steep hill, and thereby performing the labour of *eight* horses. The principle of the invention is to place the power more directly in contact with the weight, by attaching two of the horses to the hind parts of heavy waggons, by means of propelling shafts, for which the inventor has obtained his Majesty's patent.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset was elected Vice-Patron, —— Bowen, Esq. county of Cork; Sir W. Wynn; and R. Nicholson, Esq. Bradley Hall, Northumberland, were elected ordinary members.

The exhibition in the cattle yard was remarkably great, and about ten premiums were given to the different candidates.

We are sorry to record a circumstance which occurred during the meeting, and which terminated in the expulsion of one of its Members:—From some supposed inattention on the part of the Society, bills were distributed about Bath, containing expressions deemed insulting to the Society; and the Member, refusing to make the apology required of him, was expelled.

HORRID MURDER.—A most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed on the morning of the 27th instant, at Toomevara, near Nenagh, in the county Tipperary. Mr. Henry Long, a gentleman of considerable property in that neighbourhood, had seized on the goods of a tenant of his, of the name of Michael Tooby, a grocer and publican, for non-payment of rent, Tooby having refused either to pay the rent due, or to give up possession of his holding. Mr. Long being informed, that Tooby had removed part of his goods out of the house, for the purpose of carrying them away, thereby to evade the payment of his rent, repaired to the house on the above morning, and found, that every thing had been brought from the house to an adjoining field, where, as soon as he appeared, he and a man of the name of Donahoe, were attacked by Tooby, and a lad of the name of John Kennedy, an apprentice to a shoemaker of the name of Mara, who pelted them with stones, which immediately brought Mr. L. to the ground, where he was most savagely pelted about the head with large stones, by Tooby, until he was quite dead. Kennedy having made off, was pursued by Donahoe, by which means he was prevented from rendering any assistance to Mr. L. and we are sorry to say, that, for the present, the miscreants have eluded detection. We trust, however, from the great exertions which are making in the neighbourhood, they cannot long escape.

Upon the view of Mr. Long's body, it was declared by the surgeon of the Wiltshire militia, that he had twelve wounds on his head, every one of which was mortal.

Tooby is full made, of a fair complexion, about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high. The anxiety which prevailed in the mind of the gentleman who forwarded this account to the Head-Office of Police, we presume, prevented his giving any description of Kennedy.—*Carrick's Post.*

The *Clonmel Herald* says, that Wm. Fegarty, Michael Grady, and Denis Grady, were committed to Clonmel gaol, by Richard Wilcocks, Esq. charged with the murder of Wm. Baker, Esq.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,857. *THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,
FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

THE extensive CONCERNS in STEPHEN-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES CLARKE, on which a large Sum of Money has been expended in Improvements. There are two excellent Ovens and a constant supply of good Water on these Premises.—Also, an extensive HOUSE and CONCERNS in COFFEE-HOUSE LANE.

☞ Apply to THOMAS PEARSON, Auctioneer.
Waterford, December 30, 1815.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.

WHEREAS the LICENSES granted for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors by Retail will expire on the 5th day of January next, the PUBLICANS of the County of Waterford are desired to take Notice, that they are hereby required forthwith to apply at my Office for CERTIFICATES to entitle them to LICENSES for the ensuing Year, and that I will attend at my Office, in WATERFORD, every Day, and at DUNGARVAN, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of granting such Certificates.

Waterford, 26th Day of December, 1815.

BAT. DELANDRE, *D. C. Peace.*

The Honourable FREDERICK PONSONBY, *Plaintiff*; The Right Honourable JOHN, Baron PONSONBY, and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1815, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP AND SELL TO THE HIGHEST AND BEST BIDDER—

ALL THAT AND THOSE the Towns and Lands of Aghavin, otherwise Aghavine, otherwise the Two Aghavines, with their sub-denominations, called Ballyfleming, Curraghleigh, and Gurtavelly, otherwise Gurtavaddy, the Towns and Lands of Bryades, Ballymorreheen, Coolcloghfinny, otherwise Coolcloghfinnagh, Corniveagh, otherwise Cornaveigh, Gortkorkeran, otherwise Gortcorcrany, otherwise Gortcorcrane, Garrajames, otherwise Garranjames, East Barnageehy, Kilnatorah, Ballyvarrig, otherwise Ballyvarrageightra, Buollycolman, otherwise Ballycolman, Drishanbegg, Drissanmore, otherwise Drisshane, and Mullarys—all situate in the Barony of Imokilly and County of Cork—being the unsettled Estate of the Right Honourable WILLIAM BRABAZON Baron PONSONBY, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in the said Decree mentioned.

ALSO,

ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Towns and Lands of Barnevedane, Knocknagippa, otherwise Knocknegippah, otherwise Knockmoncleagh, Ballydonnel, otherwise Ballydaniel, Ballyglavine, and Clasheet—all situate in the same Barony and County—being part of the settled Estate of the said late Baron, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree also mentioned. The said several Towns Lands and Premises, being part and parcel of the Seigniory, Barony, and Manor of Inchiquin, in the County of Cork. Dated this 23d day of December, 1815.

STEUART KING.

N. B. The above mentioned Lands are situated near to the Town of Youghal, and will be sold together or in Divisions, as may be most advantageous and agreeable to Purchasers.

For Rentals and further Particulars, apply to the Rev. BARTHOLOMEW PACK, Youghal, or Mr. FISHER, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, York-Street, Dublin.

December 25.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the *Ariel*, from Virginia, 153 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale by

JOHN ALLEN AND SON.
Waterford, December 18, 1815.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 3.

Butter, first Quality,	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— second,	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— third,	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Tallow (rendered)	98s. - 100s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Lard (flake)	56s. 0d. - 57s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— (casks, rendered)	60s. 0d. - 62s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Singed Pigs,	23s. 0d. - 24s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto,	18s. 5d. - 21s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Beef,	20s. 0d. - 25s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	12s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d. - —s. —d.	per Bag
—— second,	35s. 0d. - 38s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	22s. 0d. - 28s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	10s. 0d. - 20s. 0d.	per Bag
Wheat,	20s. 0d. - 24s. 0d.	per Barrel
Barley,	8s. 0d. - 9s. 0d.	per Barrel
Oats (common)	7s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	per Barrel
—— (potatoe)	8s. 6d. - 00s. 0d.	per Barrel
Malt,	31s. 0d. - 36s. 0d.	per Barrel
Coals,	4s. 0d. - 4s. 6d.	per Barrel
Tallow (rough),	10s. 0d. - 11s. 0d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d. to 4d.	per Stone
Beef (quarters),	2½d. - 5½d.	per lb
Beef (Joints),	3d. - 4d.	per lb
Mutton (quarters),	4d. - 5d.	per lb
Mutton (Joints),	4½d. - 5½d.	per lb
Pork,	2½d. - 5d.	per lb
Butter,	20d. - 24d.	per lb
Train Oil,	£38 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d. - 10s. 8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

260	Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 4s. 7½d.
1625	—— Oats,	Averaging	0 8s. 9d.
358	—— Barley,	Averaging	0 8s. 10d.

AUCTION OF
NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. RICHARD POPE'S YARD, *Ferry Bank*, on TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, at Twelve o'Clock,

300 *Tons of Fresh Longround TIMBER, of Prime Quality, very gross, and of long lengths—and*
1000 *of 3 inch DEALS.*

☞ ENCOURAGING TERMS will be given.
Waterford, January 2, 1816.

NOTICE
To Dealers in and Retailers of Exciseable Goods, and other Persons subject to Excise Licenses.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES in Ireland hereby give Notice, that under the Provisions of the 25th Section of the Excise License Act, of the 55th Geo. 3d. Chap. 19. the Several Licenses therein mentioned are to be renewed Annually, within TEN DAYS before the expiration thereof—and as the force of the several existing Licenses will expire on the 5th of January next, the Commissioners hereby require every Person who shall have any such License, and who shall intend to continue, after the said 5th day of January, the Trade or Business for which such License shall have been granted, to renew the same within the time aforesaid, pursuant to the said Act.

Excise Office, Dublin,
19th Dec. 1815.

By Order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE WALLER.

TO BE SOLD,

BELVIDERE LODGE, the residence of Sir W. VACHELL, beautifully situated on the Bank of the *River Suir*, and within Ten Minutes' Walk of the City of Waterford, on the Road to Dunmore.

Application to be made to Mr. O'BRIEN, in *Christ Church Yard.* December 28, 1815.

ROBBERY AND REWARD.

WHEREAS ANDREW DUNPHY, a Clerk in our Employment, was robbed of upwards of £500 on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, between the Hours of Twelve and One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at a place called the *Three Trees*, in the County of Kilkenny, by four armed Men, at present unknown—We hereby offer a REWARD of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person who will, within Six Months from the Date hereof, give such Information as will enable us to prosecute to Conviction any of the Men concerned in said Robbery. And we will also give a REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS to any Person who will give us such private Information as will lead to the Discovery of the Robbers—and we promise that such Information shall be kept secret, if required.

MILWARDS and SKOTTOWE.
Carrick-on-Suir, Dec. 21, 1815.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against taking any of the undermentioned BANK POST BILLS, being part of the Money of which A. DUNPHY was robbed—and are requested, should any of them be tendered in Payment, to give us Information thereof:—

LA TOUCHE and Co's Bank Post Bills, at 7 days sight, dated and accepted the 8th December, 1815, and payable to the Order of MILWARDS and Co.

Nos. 743 to 817, for £3 each.
Nos. 337 to 356, for £5 each.
No. 296, for £5.

The Payment of the above is stopped at Messrs. LA TOUCHE'S Bank.

MILWARDS and SKOTTOWE.
Dec. 21, 1815.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR THREE LIVES,
Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,
THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN,
AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

☞ *No Promise of Preference of the Whole, or any Part of the above Lands has been given.*
December 28, 1815.

LONDON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock.

3 per cent. consols shut	5 per cents shut
Ditto for Acct. 61⅜	Om. (money) 1½ pr.
3 per cent. Red. 59⅜	Ditto (payment) ——
4 per cents. 74⅜	India Stock ——

We received this morning some Paris Papers, but not of so late a date as those we received yesterday. They contain a few, and but a few, more particulars relative to Lavalette. So many days having elapsed since his escape, without any discovery having been made, it is probable, that he is no longer in France. Indeed, it was reported, that he had actually arrived in England—a report which we do not credit. Uninformed officially of the facts relative to the escape, we do not mean to charge the French Government positively with conniving at his escape. Indeed, when the event was first known in this country, we were inclined to believe, that the Government could not have connived at it, because it would have been more manly, and less likely to have involved the Government in the charge of weakness, to have pardoned him altogether, or to have commuted the sentence into exile. But we must say it does appear extraordinary, that no reward has been offered by the Government for his apprehension, at least we have seen none in the Papers we have received. And there seems also to be considerable suspicion in the minds of the Deputies, or they would have acceded to the Minister of the Interior's entreaty, and left Government, in the first instance at least, to have terminated the investigation which it had begun. It was not the Ultra-Royalists alone, as one of our cotemporaries says, that endeavoured to throw the whole blame upon the Ministers. It seems, too, rather strange, that the Ministers of Justice and Police did not attend the Chamber and reply to the insinuations thrown out against them. All these points, it is true, may be satisfactorily explained, and we shall be glad to find that they are: for nothing would afford a greater proof of the want of that firmness, without which it is next to impossible that the Bourbon Government should be secured and consolidated, than suffering Lavalette to escape, after the King had repeatedly and openly, and with an evident violence to his feelings, declared, that "Clemency was in this instance wholly incompatible with the duty he owed to his subjects."—*Courier.*

But another question arises here. The King may have been no party to the escape, though one or more of his Ministers may. All these speculations, conjectures, and suspicions, will naturally be indulged till something official has appeared upon the subject.—*Ibid.*

We received this morning American Papers to the 1st instant. These Papers mention the arrival at Washington of the Ministers and *Corps Diplomatique* preparatory to the opening of Congress.

(From a Baltimore Paper of the 18th Nov.)

"*On our side we again and again repeat*, that to be well prepared for war is the best way to maintain peace.

"We have long seen various reports of the cession of the Floridas by Spain to England. Every man must clearly see the consequence of England being in possession of this "tongue of land." It is a serious warning to the People and Government of these United States to be on the alert, and to be well prepared for coming disputes and fruitless negociations about the extent of the Floridas, which border so closely on the disputed limits of Louisiana, which we assert extends to the Perdido.

"The United States will now be nearly surrounded either by the English or their red allies; by the English in Florida, by the Creeks in Georgia, by the Indian tribes, nearly all of whom are in the pay of England, on the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, (see Stoddart's History of Louisiana) by the English in Upper and Lower Canada, and also in Nova Scotia; we therefore say, 'that to be well prepared for war is the best way to maintain peace.'

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Captain Sinclair, late Commander on Lake Erie, has been ordered to survey York River preparatory to the establishment of a more eligible site for a naval dock-yard."

We are happy to find, that the accounts received from China by the Wellington, of so late a date as July 8, are very satisfactory. It seems that the measures adopted by the Company's Servants last year, and in the early part of this, have been attended with the best effects, and that the Chinese Government has relinquished all idea of imposing any new burthens or restrictions on the foreign trade. Mr. Elphinstone, Sir G. Staunton, and the other Gentlemen of the factory at Canton, were in consequence on the most friendly footing with the Chinese Mandarins at the period of the Wellington's departure.

The 42d Regiment, or Royal Highlanders, marched from Hythe Barracks on Wednesday, on their route for Chatham, where they are to receive a new route into Essex.

The 38th Regiment marched from Dover to Hythe barracks on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning proceeded by the Royal Military Canal to Rye, on their way to Portsmouth.

The 2d battalion of the 3d (or Buffs) was disbanded at Hythe, on the 24th instant.

The 36th Regiment marched from Hythe, on Christmas Day, to Ashford, on their route for Tonbridge.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 22.—M. de Lavalette, after being carried through several streets in a chair, found two faithful friends waiting for him with a postilion and horses, supposed to belong to the post, yoked to one of those grated carriages which are used in the conveyance of state prisoners, and which are true moving dungeons. Accompanied by his two friends, *become gens d'armes*, in order to serve him the better, he took the road of the Chateau de Ham: it is thought, that he will not be tempted to stop there, and that he will change his coach for another more convenient.

During the whole of the night before, and yesterday, every search was made in Paris for M. de Lavalette, but in vain. Some persons pretend that, at the time of his evasion, he set off in a carriage belonging to the Ambassador of Bavaria. Couriers have been despatched on all the roads, and during the whole of yesterday morning telegraphs were employed in giving orders on the different points. It is generally believed, that all this is done merely to induce the Public to believe, that his escape has not been favoured.

It is said that on an order of the Minister of Police, Cambaceres (Ex-Prince Arch Chancellor) was attempted to be arrested in his own house, and that he exhibited Russian letters of naturalization which prevented the order from being carried into execution. Next day, an order was communicated to him to quit Paris and France, and he then shewed his nomination of Counsellor of the Russian Embassy at Paris.

I have been told of a droll caricature; the following is the subject of it:—Nebuchadnezzar has just quitted his beast's skin and resumed his royal ornaments; he is surrounded by all his courtiers, and asks them if the time of his metamorphosis ought to be counted in his reign; they all answer with one voice in the affirmative, and in consequence the seven years are added to those which he actually reigned.

Our Journals have often spoken of the arrest of General Clausel—but this does not correspond at all with the accounts of persons who pretend to be well informed, and who announce his arrival at Brazil, as well as that of General Lefevre Desnouettes.

Yesterday, a scandalous scene took place at the Chamber of Deputies, which completely disclosed the *purity* of the intentions of several Deputies.—These Gentlemen were assembled in the *Salle des Conferences* when the Ministers entered. Scarcely had M. de Richelieu and M. de Vaublanc made their appearance, when several voices called out—*A bas les Ministres; they are traitors, they have procured the escape of Lavalette; they ought in their turn to be brought to trial as guilty of high treason.* In vain the Ministers wished to speak; it was impossible for them to make themselves heard. The Labourdonnayes, the Hyde de Neuvilles, and their adherents, roared and shouted incessantly like madmen, or Cannibals. The Ministers adopted the resolution of withdrawing; their example was followed by the Deputies of a peaceable disposition; and the *pure* remained to deliberate on the manner of ulteriorly denouncing the Ministers for having favoured the evasion of M. de Lavalette. It is not yet known what will be the result of this affair, which has in vain been attempted to be kept from the knowledge of the Public. Nothing is less certain, however, than the participation of the Ministers in the evasion of M. Lavalette. It is believed by some persons in consequence of his position, while it appears certain, from unquestionable authority, that he escaped with the means which his wife and friends alone furnished him. Madame Lavalette has been made a prisoner in form.

The Letter pretended to have been written by the King of Bavaria is said to contain the following sentence:—"I cannot brook the idea, that a man connected with my family by the ties of blood should terminate his life on a scaffold; M. de Lavalette is a near relation of a Prince whom I esteem it an honour to have for a son-in-law, Prince Eugene, the *Generalissimo of my armies.*"

The Duchess d'Angouleme resisted all the intercessions made to her in favour of M. de Lavalette. It was in vain observed to her, that, on the day of the 3d September, it was he who, at the hazard of his life, saved Madame de Courzelle (Gouvernante of the Duchess). She was deaf to all entreaties—her constant answer was, I do not meddle with politics. Would to God that such was the case!!!

DEC. 24.—I inform you, that the Police yesterday seized *the Complete account of the Trial of Marshal Ney*, and this of course adds to the interest of the work.

Marshal Oudinot, in his quality of Commandant of the National Guard, conceived himself bound to address a harangue to the King on the occasion of the escape of M. de Lavalette. The Marshal in this harangue indulged himself in the most violent declamations against the Ministers personally, and against the Ministry in general. He admits this circumstance, that it was the Ministers who favoured the evasion of M. de Lavalette, and on account of this event he attacked the whole operations of the Government. This ex-servant of Bonaparte shares the opinion of those *pure Royalists* who see no means of safety for France but covering her with scaffolds, and he even went the length of telling the King, that, if he persisted in continuing his confidence to the men who at present enjoy it, he would be in danger of losing his Throne. As this scene was prepared before hand, care was taken to introduce into the Cabinet of the King persons well schooled, courtiers of the Count d'Artois, who applauded the counsels of the Marshal. This scene, which did not produce on the mind of the King all the effect which was anticipated, was only the prelude of what took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

They are in such a rage at the escape of M. de Lavalette, that his friends are made the victims of it. Yesterday there were turned out of office four Heads of Division of the Administration of Posts, whose sole crime was that of having been formerly well treated by him.

It appears certain, that M. de Lavalette, after getting out of prison, went in his wife's chair to the *Marche aux Fleurs*—then he got into a cabriolet, which conducted him to the *Rue Grange batalliere*, where he was left. M. de Lavalette entered a house which the driver of the cabriolet could not indicate; he then dressed himself in the uniform of an English Hussar. He mounted on horseback and went to the Barrier de Clichy, where he found a detachment of English Hussars (or friends dressed in that uniform), with which he set out from Paris.

Two days ago, there was brought before a Commissary of Police a man of the lower orders, accused of having uttered seditious language. A woman, who deposed against him, related that he said, "I love neither the Hog nor the Sheep, I love only the Lamb." Very well, said the Commissary, I see nothing reprehensible in this, every one has his taste. What! replied the woman, are you then ignorant that among the lower orders the Hog *(Cochon)* means the King, the Sheep *(Mouton)* the Duke de Berri, and the Lamb the King of Rome? After this explanation, it is said, the man was committed. It is alleged that the ultra-royalist party wish to give the place of Minister of Police to M. Hyde de Neuville, and that of *Garde du Sceaux* to the Baron Seguier.

Corn-Exchange, Dec. 29.—Although we have had few arrivals this morning, the Wheat trade is exceedingly dull, scarcely a single sale has been effected, and our prices may be considered nominally as on Wednesday; Barley is in great abundance, and rather lower; Oats and Beans are likewise cheaper; but in other articles there is little or no alteration.

ADDRESS OF THE PRELATES TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

To his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

The humble and dutiful Address of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the tribute of our humble and sincere congratulation on the late signal success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless his Majesty's arms; whereby the peace of the civilized World is likely to be established on a solid and permanent foundation.

"We presume to avail ourselves of this first opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the relaxation which has taken place during his present Majesty's reign of many of those Penal Laws which oppressed the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and we humbly hope, that the total abrogation of our remaining grievances is reserved for the auspicious Administration of your Royal Highness. To your Royal Highness it belongs to consummate the work of goodness, which was commenced by your august Father; and, great as the other achievements undoubtedly are which have distinguished, and will signalize your Government, we presume to affirm, that the total Emancipation of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects will be recorded as a deed of grandeur not inferior to any other of your memorable Administration.

"While thus we venture to disclose our sentiments most respectfully to your Royal Highness, may we be permitted to represent that which most nearly concerns us as Ministers of Religion. We beg leave most humbly to submit to your Royal Highness, that no portion of his Majesty's subjects is or has, at any time, been more eminently distinguished for pure, conscientious, and disinterested loyalty, than the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland. With this impression on our minds, we cannot but be surprised and alarmed, that, under the pretence of securing the loyalty of our Body, an intention has been manifested of compelling us, in direct opposition to the dictates of our consciences, to submit, in the event of Catholic Emancipation, to the interference of persons of a different religious persuasion in the appointment of the principal Ministers of our Church. Such a measure, may it please your Royal Highness, would only substitute for one mode of servitude another still more galling and oppressive. The political freedom of Irish Roman Catholics might be enlarged; but their religious freedom, which they hold incomparably more dear, would be materially diminished. Under such a restriction, the most extensive concession of temporal advantages would be followed by continual heart-burnings and discontent.

"Relying, therefore, on the wisdom and equity of your Royal Highness, we humbly implore your gracious interposition, that our long-hoped for Emancipation may be free from a condition so degrading to our characters as loyal subjects, and so alarming to our feelings as Ministers of Religion—so will your Royal Highness live in the hearts of a grateful and affectionate People; and we will endeavour to acknowledge this most signal favour of your Royal Highness by our daily prayers for your prosperity and happiness, and by every other demonstration of duty, gratitude, and zeal."

The receipt of this Address is acknowledged in the following Letter:—

Dublin Castle, 20th September, 1815.

Sir—The Lord Lieutenant having transmitted the Address from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I am to acquaint you, that his Excellency has received a letter from Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, signifying that his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to receive the same.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
W. Gregory.

The Rev. Dr. Troy.

Accounts from Rome.—The last accounts from Rome are of the 2d Dec. and are not so satisfactory as the preceding. Cardinal Litta was to leave Rome on the 4th to proceed to Milan, to meet the Emperor of Austria; and, therefore, the proceedings in the Sacred Congregation respecting the Irish Catholic affairs were suspended. Cardinal Consalvi stated, that the Pope as yet declines giving any answer, until it shall be known, whether the Parliament will completely emancipate the Catholics in the next Session. His Eminence observed, that the Letter from Genoa was conditional, and by no means compulsory.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

Those London articles of intelligence, which the urgency of other matters excluded from Tuesday's paper, will be found in our last page. The same cause prevented us from noticing some circumstances, to which we shall now briefly advert.

It is beyond all doubt, that Lavalette owed his deliverance from prison to the ardent and heroic affection of his wife. That the plan was contrived at, and, perhaps, aided by some persons in authority, seems almost equally clear, but this in no respect detracts from the merit of the immediate Agent.—She exposed herself to the resentment of a furious party, and to unknown perils. It was to have been expected, that that magnanimity, which best becomes a Royal Court, would have instantly ordered her liberation. Instead of this, however, she has been formally consigned a prisoner to the same jail that was inhabited by her husband, and although no law exists, by which she can be subjected to any kind of punishment, it is yet difficult to say what her final destiny may be. Men may differ in their sentiments as to the conduct of Lavalette himself, and we are not amongst those who view it with feelings of approbation; but this act of female attachment and fortitude will be the subject of universal and durable admiration. "Whatever," says the *Courier*, "may be our opinion of Lavalette, of the action of his courageous and noble wife there can be but one opinion. As the old song says;

"*In every woe, in every ill,*
"*Oh! women are our best friends still*"

The conduct of the wives of Labedoyere, of Ney, and of Lavalette, has thrown a striking dignity around the character of females, and once more illustrated in the brightest colours what numberless instances in human history had before established, namely, that there is an ardour and fidelity in their affections which no dangers can appal, and no sufferings enfeeble, and that they possess that moral greatness of mind, which, when subjected to the ordeal, shines with a glory peculiarly their own. Vague and general accusations have been frequently advanced against the females of France, but in what country has the voice of slander been silent? A French writer has recently traduced the reputation of English females, and attributed to them vices of so criminal a nature, that the very charge is its own refutation. The vile production would have sunk into oblivion, had not the public Journals given it a notoriety which it would never have otherwise acquired, thus becoming the gratuitous instruments of a desperate and abandoned malignity. They attempted to counteract the injustice by reprobation, but the silence of contempt would have better served their purpose. Such instances as those to which we allude redeem women from the imputations of the defamer, and assign to them their due estimation in society.

On this occasion, the *Courier* has noticed some circumstances which occurred in England after the rebellion of 1715, and in which there is a strong resemblance to what has recently taken place in Paris. The Countess of the Earl of Nithsdale threw herself at the King's feet as he passed through the apartments of the Palace, and implored mercy for her husband, but the solicitation was rejected. Even to a Petition from the House of Lords, praying his Majesty to grant a reprieve to some of the condemned Lords, he replied in the negative, alleging, that, on this as well as on all other occasions, he would do what he thought most consistent with the dignity of his Crown, and the safety of his People. The Sovereign of England did not immure himself in secrecy, or render a violent alternative, like that used by Marmont, and nobly used, necessary to obtain access to him. He was resolved on the death of the condemned, but he did not withdraw himself from hearing the prayers for mercy. Orders were issued for the execution of the Earls of Nithsdale and Derwentwater, and of Viscount Kenmure. The first of these Nobles made his escape in women's apparel furnished by his mother, and not, as the *Courier* stated, by his wife, or by her incarceration in his place. A Mr. Foster, another of the rebels, made his escape from Newgate.

The details of official proceedings in Paris, given in our last publication, shewed, that the Government of France is placed in the most extraordinary situation. Indeed, we scarcely know how to affix a definite meaning to the word Government as applied to that Country. There are Ministers, but the influence of cabal transcends their power, and they cannot be certain of the success of any of their measures. Every proposition of their's seems to encounter the hostility of the *Pure Royalists*, and of the secret intrigues of those who manage the Court, and mislead a well-disposed Monarch.—The Chamber of Deputies and the responsible Agents of the Crown are at something like open war, and it is difficult any where to discover mutual understanding, or cordial union. The Amnesty Bill and the Bill relative to Elections have been the topics of warm contention. As to the first, Ministers failed in the appointment of a Reporter for the Central Committee, and M. de Corbieres, a Lawyer pure in his loyalty and bustling in his labours, but undistinguished by real talents, was chosen in opposition to their wishes, and the prevalent opinion is, that the *Ultra Royalists* would at length so far triumph as to introduce such exceptions as would tend to a profuse shedding of blood, and render the propositions for mercy, suggested by Ministers and sanctioned by the King, little else than a mere mockery. The plan relative to Elections displeases both parties—the *Ultra Royalists*, because it does not give them sufficient power—the Constitutionalists, because, as they think, it's design is to subject the Electoral Colleges to Government, and to reduce to a shadow the popular voice. These unhappy and ominous struggles are more strongly described in our preceding columns.

Where, in the midst of all this, is that dignity which becomes a renovated Sovereignty—where that wisdom so necessary to place it's safety on stable foundations—where that moderation which can alone allay the ferments of passions in those foes who are to be feared because they are numerous, able in talents, and indifferent as to the crimes which may promise the gratification of their vengeance or their ambition—where that comprehensive policy, which, setting aside all minor considerations, should embrace in one view the real interests of a mighty People, and conduct them to tranquillity and happiness? Little or nothing of this is to be met with in France. The school of adversity has given fruitless instructions, and party spirit and ancient prejudices appear to have closed upon the common eye those paths in which alone there is safety. The *Ultra Royalists* are in decided enmity with the Ministers chosen by the Crown; the Chamber of Deputies has imbibed the headlong violence of the former; the King is publicly lampooned, and the designers of treason appear hardly to think, that a disguise is necessary. The Constitutionalists, among whom the King and his Ministers may in some degree be reckoned, are in the minority, but they are supposed to have on their side the greatest proportion of the French People. Unable, however, to carry their measures, that popular disposition becomes enfeebled, or perverted, and the opportunity of conciliation is destroyed in it's efficacy. The Prefects, in the extravagance of their pretended loyalty, injure the Royal cause. One invites those under his administration to denounce to him all whom *they believe not to be* Royalists—another fills the prisons of his Department with persons who can be reproached with no offence, and gives a retrospective effect to the laws—another threatens with imprisonment all those who shall have in their houses busts or portraits of the Usurper. Neither the King nor his Ministers are able to controul these proceedings, and the discontented rejoice in them as the foundations of approaching convulsion. One writer from Paris, after speaking in no very favourable terms of the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, says—"In reality, the Bourbons have lost their senses. I see every one disposed to rally round them, and yet they do every thing to alienate the minds of the French. We must, however, except the King, who has more good sense than the whole of them; but how can he resist the whole of his family? If the *Etrangers* take the silence of the People for approbation, they are in a great error. I own, I am at a loss to comprehend how any one can believe in the continuance of Peace. The French, it is true, have neither army, nor warlike stores, nor money, nor even means to raise enough from the People, to make head against the public expenses; but France will sooner or later raise her head again, and take advantage of those opportunities, which we may easily foresee cannot fail to occur, for the purposes of revenge." It would be rash to consider this picture as overcharged, or these forebodings as wholly groundless.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham was to have been held on the 27th ult. to express their abhorrence of the persecutions under which their fellow Christians, the Protestants of France, have been so unfortunately labouring. Meetings have been held by the Protestants of Newcastle and Hull for the same purpose. A letter from Paris says—"The Duke of Angoulême ought not to be made responsible, beyond a certain point, for the massacres at Nismes. If he does not afford more efficacious protection to the Protestants, it is because he believes, that his conscience does not permit him to do more. He is a man of the most narrow views, but not wicked, and he merely follows the advice of the Duchess and her party."

It is said that tranquillity prevails at Paris, but that suicides, robberies, and assassinations are multiplying in a frightful manner.

The mail of Sunday was due when we went to Press.

Sick Poor.—We understand, that the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Sick Poor is to be held at the Dispensary on the 5th inst. (to-morrow), at twelve o'clock, noon. It is earnestly to be hoped, that the attendance on the occasion may be numerous. This benevolent Institution has, for a long series of years, been productive of the most salutary effects, and the present is a season at which the management of it's concerns becomes peculiarly interesting and important.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

"Sir—I have seen in your paper of Thursday last a statement of outrages committed near Boulmahon by persons of the name of Flinn, who are supposed to have lived formerly in the Parish of Modeligo, and to have been lately aided by a gang of plunderers from that Parish in taking away the whole movable property of the Farm which they occupied. On perusing this report, I considered it to be my duty to make every inquiry, in order to discover the truth; and I can now assure you, that the Flinns never lived in this Parish; and also, that no gang of plunderers from this district joined them in their wicked efforts. I am bold to say, in the face of the whole Country, without the fear of contradiction, that, at present, there are no two Parishes on this side of the County more quiet and peaceable than Modeligo and Affane. For the truth of this my assertion, I appeal to every Gentleman here, particularly to our worthy and active Magistrates of Cappoquin and Dungarvan, whose duty it is to watch over the conduct of the people in their respective districts. I beg leave to request, that you will be so kind as to correct the above misrepresentation. Your compliance will oblige,

"Sir,
"Your very humble Servant,
"John Phelan,
"Parish Priest of Modeligo and Affane.
"*January* 1, 1816."

To publish the foregoing letter, was the most effectual way we could devise of complying with the request of it's respectable Author. Mr. Phelan's anxiety to vindicate the district in which he lives, from misrepresentation, and to rescue the character of it's inhabitants even from the possibility of being affected by groundless statements, is highly honourable to his public spirit and reputation, and we beg leave to offer to him our warmest acknowledgments for his communication itself, and for the polite manner in which it has been conveyed.—Were errors always corrected with the same mild but manly temper, much evil and much disgusting altercation would be prevented. We sincerely regret that we should have been the source of any trouble to Mr. Phelan, and still more so, that we should have been an instrument of injustice towards the innocent. These are not times for assigning to insubordination a groundless extent, and Mr. Phelan and others will have the candour to believe, that we are wholly incapable of wilful transgression. The statement as to the quarter from which the Flinns originally came and to which they returned, and as to the associates by whom they were held forth as supported, did not receive it's first publicity from this Journal, and, in this respect at least, we are free from blame.—Still, however, we have once more to express our regret for the occurrence. To detail the unfurious transactions of the times, is with us a painful duty, but the discharge of it is beneficial to the common welfare, and while we shall ever feel grateful for such information as it is necessary to divulge, we shall be no less thankful for the correction of those mistakes into which the most guarded vigilance is liable to fall. We have only further to request of Mr. Phelan, that he will have the goodness to give this explanation every publicity in his power, wherever he may deem it advisable so to do. The impartiality of our Cotemporaries, who may have copied from this Paper, will, we doubt not, readily induce them to give Mr. Phelan's Letter and our explanation.

The last accounts from Rome, relative to Catholic affairs, are very different in their complexion from those which were but recently sent forth on the authority of a Dublin paper little known, and thoroughly despised and reprobated wherever it is known, as the engine of private slander and public mischief. A few days ago, it was asserted, under the head of *Glorious News from Rome*, that the Lay Deputy of no Embassy had conferred at all to whom he addressed himself, that the Pope was yielding, and that all would be triumphant success.—The tone of this official organ is now suddenly changed, and it's words amount to an intimation, that every hope of a favourable answer had vanished. A negative, it seems, has been given to every application. Cardinal Litta was about to proceed to Milan, to conduct to Rome the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and he could give no definitive reply. Gonsalvi, Secretary of State, is said to have informed this same curious Lay Deputation, that no answer would be given to the Address, and that there would be no use in the Lay Deputation remaining any longer. The answer will probably make it's first appearance in the British Senate, but is it to be endured, that the Public shall be continually abused by gross and unprincipled imposition? The *Southern Reporter* has been right to all it's information on this subject, and in all it's anticipations, and, because it spoke the truth, it has been the theme of vituperation. *Carrick's Post*, after some remarks on a different topic, addressed to the *Dublin Chronicle*, says—"In like manner, the whole of the Irish Press is, you say, corrupt, because all of it that is independent is indignant at seeing the most important concerns of their country vilely and ruinously mismanaged, and all the liberal men of Ireland, of every sect and party, are, as you call them, "Bigots," or "Orange Papists," because they disdain to flatter the persons who have so mismanaged Irish affairs." The share of defamation which we have experienced is so false, vague, and base, as to be wholly beneath our notice, and our only reply to it is, that we shall think ourselves indeed degraded, should we ever become the subjects of the *Dublin Chronicle's* eulogy. To praise is infamy, it's censure honour.

We do not here touch upon the merits of the Catholic Claims. That the Catholics should enjoy the same freedom as Protestants, has been our uniform, and is our unalterable principle, but it is the management of these Claims that is the immediate object. Disappointment and desperation cannot easily be restrained, and they are about to make a bold effort to preserve their existence by Aggregate Meetings, and by that turgid eloquence which addresses itself to the passions of the multitude, and which, never producing good fruit, is at all times fraught with evil consequences. The enlightened and respectable Catholics ought not now to slumber in that apathy, apparent at least, which has so long prevailed. They are at once called into action by their Cause and by their Country. The present period, let them rely upon it, is big with importance. They are near the harbour of honourable rest, but they are in danger of shipwreck from the storms and quicksands of faction.

On Saturday last Thomas Morony and James Tobin were tried at the Special Sessions of Clonmel, when they were convicted as idle and disorderly persons, being found out of their proper places of abode at night. Tobin has been recommended to mercy.

Pope Pius VII.—The Portrait of Pius VIIth, painted by Miss Jouille, a pupil of the celebrated David, now exhibited at the Dublin Society House, Hawkins's street, is extremely worthy of public attention; not merely, as the cant is, because it is the production of *native talent*—but because it is possessed of native excellence. The attention is at once arrested, and the eye fixed, by the head, the prominence, strength, and character of the features being admirably marked. There is an expression of melancholy resignation in the countenance, that would induce us to believe that the likeness was taken, while the original was in Bonaparte's holy keeping. The eyes are dark and penetrating; and their glance, which is at once felt by the spectator, is, perhaps, *deepened*, if we may use such a term, by the corresponding darkness of the hair and brows. Upon the whole, the picture leaves an impression, not easily defined, and beyond our power of analysis, upon the mind of all who behold, that it is a strong and characteristic resemblance.

When we came to examine the drapery, the first thing that struck us was, that it had not struck us *before*. This must be owing to the consummation of skill in the Artist; for so exquisitely are the colour, texture, and foldings of the garments imitated by the pencil, that, had the countenance not possessed merit of the most decided kind, the attention would have been withdrawn from the principal, if not entirely engrossed, by the admirable execution of the *costume*.

Savings Banks.—A Meeting of the Gentlemen, friendly to the system of Savings Banks, at which the Right Honourable Lord De Vesci presided, was held on Saturday, in this City, in order to consider of the expediency of adopting measures for their establishment in this country. As to the superior advantages afforded by this system, when compared with other benevolent Institutions of the same nature, there was not, nor indeed could there be, any diversity of opinion; but as some questions arose relative to the best mode of applying it to the circumstances of this City, and of extending a knowledge of its details throughout Ireland, the final result of the conference was, to form a provisional Committee, in order to procure and arrange information on the subject. A very short period will be sufficient for this purpose; and as the public feeling is so sensibly alive to its promotion, activity and expedition were peculiarly recommended to the persons to whom this duty was committed. It may therefore be expected, that, in the course of some days, a plan will be sufficiently developed to be laid before an enlarged meeting of the friends of this measure, calculated to meet general approbation.

The plan suggested at this Meeting appeared to comprehend two great branches—one, to open a Savings Bank in Dublin, under the immediate superintendance of the persons who wish to promote it; the second, by a system of general communication throughout the country, to disseminate information relative to it, so as, by a copious statement of details, to supply the means of forthwith placing this powerful though simple engine of industry and economy into the remotest districts.

The system of Savings Banks has been already tried with success in Scotland. That established in England seems to be enabled to increase the rate to £3 per cent. being the full amount of the legal interest throughout Great Britain.

We shall carefully watch and report the proceedings relative to this highly beneficial Institution, which promises most advantageous results to the country, whether we view the same as calculated to increase individual riches, to promote industry, or to improve the moral condition of the People.—*Correspondent.*

Molyneux and M'Glown.—On Thursday last, these heroes of the pit repaired to Daigh, with the intention of fighting the so much talked of fetched battle; and notwithstanding the state of the roads, and severity of the weather, they were accompanied by a very great concourse of people of all descriptions, for whose convenience every species of vehicle was put in requisition. Their intentions, however, were happily frustrated, by the timely interference of Mr. Owens, the Magistrate, who had Molyneux apprehended, and bound over to keep the peace. Some symptoms of disappointment were evinced by the expectant crowd; but Mr. Owens being determined to keep order, they gradually dispersed, without any of those riots and heart-burnings, which in all probability would have been the result, had the fight taken place. The conduct of the Magistrates has given great satisfaction to the inhabitants of that part of the country.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Clonmel, Dec. 30.—Last Tuesday night, a very shocking outrage was committed upon the person of a young man (not more than 18 or 19 years old) named Thomas Murphy, who had latterly lodged in Cashel, and was entitled, on coming of age, to a landed property, worth nearly three hundred pounds a year. He had been invited to spend the Christmas holidays at one Burne's (his brother-in-law, living in the Kilnemanna Mountains), and had gone there with a kind of foreboding reluctance, which yielded only to urgent hospitable solicitation. On the night of Tuesday, Burne's house was attacked by a number of villians, who dragged young Murphy out to a ditch, where they fractured his skull in three places, and stabbed him in different parts of the body with a pitchfork. They robbed Burne's house of some property, and, we understand, committed some slight abuse on his person. Mr. Murphy was an inoffensive young man, who did not appear to have either time or opportunity, or will, to have raised any personal hatred against him. It was not supposed that he could survive yesterday.—*Herald.*

Cork, Jan. 2.—We regret to perceive, that a spirit of insubordination and refractoriness has begun to manifest itself in the Barony of Barrymore, a part of this County, hitherto so very peaceable, particularly in a seeming determination to resist the payment of Tythes, and prevent any Law Process being served to enforce it. We understand a man of the name of Higgins, with several other persons, were employed by a Mr. Lane, a Tythe Proctor, (who was determined to obtain his just rights by Law, notwithstanding a threatening notice was sent to him, cautioning him not to do so,) to serve some Processes in the Great Island, and, while in the act of doing so, on Tuesday last, they were attacked near a place called Waterstown, by a party of men to the number of about one hundred, some of whom were armed, which number after wards increased to a mob of between two and three hundred, who joined in the attack, and beat Higgins and his party most dreadfully, during which Higgins received a blow in the head which caused his death, and some of the others were severely wounded. / An Inquest was held on Saturday last on his body, and informations have been sworn by some of those who were with him, in which they have set forth, that they are acquainted with some of the party who attacked them, but at present they do not recollect their names. We hope from this circumstance, that the ringleaders of this outrage will soon be apprehended and brought to speedy and condign punishment. —*Intelligencer.*

On Friday last, as Mr. David Lane, of Cloyne, was riding home from Ballymacoda, accompanied by another man, when they arrived at a narrow part of the road, near the lands of Garryvoe, his companion happened to go a short way before him, and when at a distance, he was fired at with a blunderbuss from behind a ditch, which caused him to fall off his horse. He was immediately taken to Cloyne, where medical assistance was procured, and we understand 16 slugs have been extracted from him, but he still remains in a dangerous state. His hat, which fell off, was after wards found some fields distant from the place where he was shot.—This is another instance, in addition to the one we have above related, of the spirit of turbulence, which we are sorry to perceive has made its appearance in the Barony of Barrymore, and which loudly calls for the immediate and most active exertions of the Magistrate and every friend to peace and good order in the country.—*Ibid.*

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

[FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.]

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Review.

Sir—The notice which you have been pleased to take of a Speech, purporting to have been delivered by me in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, will, I hope, shield me from the charge of obtrusion in thus publicly addressing you. To be noticed by a Work so valuable in every respect as *The Edinburgh Review*, is a distinction which I sufficiently appreciate—a distinction, however, which I regret was not reserved for the effort of more matured years, and for an effort authorised by my sanction. The first essay of a young Barrister in a Court of Justice is scarcely a legitimate subject for criticism—when unauthenticated, it is not so at all. Against such an interference I enter my protest, and I do so the more seriously, in the first instance, in consequence of your avowed intention to watch those future professional exertions which my pursuits in life may render necessary, and which the speculations of a foreign Printer may, without my authority, induce him to promulgate. The English Pamphlet, on which you found your criticism, I never saw until it had gone through several editions, and though very kindly, it is in some respects very incorrectly edited. For your indulgence in many instances, I have a right to be grateful, and amongst others for what you denominate "an independent and honourable conduct in the political contests of my country." This is indeed high praise, far above the "undoubted talents and keen genius" you concede to me—it is the praise of *principle*. Little, however, should I deserve such an encomium, if I did not denounce, with grief and with indignation, the unworthy sneers flung upon that country in your very commencement—a country but too historically said to be—

"——*ever hardy used,*
At random censured and abused."

Such prejudices, vulgarized by the Bigot's cant, and polluted by the Parasite's adoption, should not have disgraced a page rendered valuable alike by its ability and its patriotism. There is, however, a novelty even in the vices of Genius, and you have contrived, I believe, for the first time, to cast upon the proverbially ardent generosity of the Irish Character the imputation of "craft." The imputation has all the merit of invention, and, were I disposed to imitate this national illiberality, I would say that the charge of craft, coming from a *Scotchman*, has an air of innocent simplicity about it which much more than neutralizes its virulence. After such a theme, your remarks upon myself are scarcely worth considering. I dismiss the preface altogether, of whose author, whose well-meant exaggerations in my favour I willingly admit, I am entirely ignorant; neither is it necessary to go at length into your criticism. The very first page amply elucidates the spirit in which it was commenced, and the talent with which it is conducted. I had said, that my Learned Colleagues had "conceded" to me the statement. You remark upon this—"Concession is here used rather awkwardly for assent." Now, Sir, it was not used merely to imply assent—it implied much more—it implied, that they not only had assented to my having the statement, but that they had *conceded* to me that station, to which not only their seniority but their talents had entitled them. You next observe, the expression to "*detail* the story of my Client's misfortunes" is not happy—scarcely accurate—and the amendment you propose is "to detail the particulars." Your alteration, in my opinion, is any thing but an amendment. To "*detail the particulars*," if it be sense at all, you must admit is, to say the best of it, downright tautology. The next expression at which you cavil is, "my friendship for my Client being cemented by our mutual attachments"—(It is by a manifest error of the Press, printed "attachment.") The meaning of the expression requires no second sight; the *idem velle* and the *idem nolle* are classical authority for the growth of friendship, and if I have erred at all, which I deny, I have erred with Sallust. Really, Sir, when you failed in proving as "inaccuracy of diction" in me, I must admit the generosity with which you have exemplified it in yourself. Such is the ardent and such the value of the *verbal* criticism to which you have descended. The quotations which you have selected I leave entirely to their intrinsic merit, remarking, however, that it is not quite fair in a Critic to call out some high-wrought passage for his comment, totally omitting the previous dry detail, which it was intended to relieve, to enliven, or to illustrate. Pursuing your remarks in the spirit in which you commenced them, it suits a purpose to assert, that I claimed for Ireland a "monopoly of chastity." I claimed no such thing; but I did say, and I repeat the assertion with pleasure and with pride, that an inviolable observance of the marriage vow is the national characteristic of the *Irish Female*. How do you repel my position? By asserting, forsooth, that the highest damages ever given in cases of this nature have been adjudged in Ireland, as if the very fact did not establish my argument. If our Irish Juries were more accustomed to the vice, no doubt they would view it with much less abhorrence. But, it seems, "the Courts up on your side of the water frequently exhibit Irish names." Look again at the Records—you will find them almost uniformly the names of men, and those men scarcely ever *Plaintiffs*. Our Lovers on "this side of the water" are, I am afraid, too like the Lovers of every other Nation; and, indeed, the annals of your very last Term but too fatally demonstrate, that our own Minstrel blended the accuracy of the Historian with the inspiration of the Poet, when, for once ungallant, he described your fair ones as wanting

——"*the wild, sweet briary fence*
Which round the flowers of Erin twells,
Which warns the touch while winning the sense,
Nor charms as least when it most repels."

You have, I am aware, your answer ready. It is all to be ascribed to our "imperfect Civilization." Oh, my lord Country! denounced by the Bigot—defamed by the Foreigner—deserted by thy own apostate Patriots; but still my loved, my native Ireland—long may the highest human Virtues—the Chivalry of Spirit—the Hospitality of Heart—the grand, uncalculating generosity of Character—the Modesty of thy Maids—the Chastity of thy Matrons—the sincere, hereditary Heroism of thy Sons, denote and dignify thy "imperfect Civilization!" Alas, alas! why should the enlightened page of Scotland pollute the fountain of its fine philosophy with the poison of an impure and impious prejudice! Sir, was this fair? Was this candid? Was it from a consciousness of this illiberality, that you decried the well-earned panegyric on Lord Erskine, and, in daring so, attributed to me language which I never uttered? For instance, I never called his mind "legitimate." The phrase I used was his "legislative mind;" and even your sagacity will not refuse to "hint that the expression is unintelligible." But, indeed, it seems as if you were determined to be intolerant of that liberality in others, of which you were predetermined to divest yourself!

Why would you insinuate that I introduced that great and noble character in comparison with myself? Why would you say I wanted to remind the Jury of his similar exertions?—You knew he had endeavoured to render the offence which I was denouncing a *criminal* offence; and surely, when such a man thought so heinously of its perpetration, it was, at least as far as high authority could go, an argument for adjudging the highest possible *civil* compensation. Such was my expressed motive for mentioning Lord Erskine, and it was not the duty of a Critic either to conceal or misrepresent it. Far, far be it from me to institute the rash and egotistical comparison—if, after all experience and industry can produce—if, after the studies of the lamp and the labours of the morning, in the close of my life I can come within the penumbra of his immortal name, it will be a triumph beyond the dream of my hope, or the vanity of my ambition. You, Sir, who have adopted the office of Commentator yourself, will know how to excuse the freedom of those not voluntary observations. Acknowledging, as I do, in many respects, the just severity of your criticism, I shall endeavour to correct the vices which have fallen within its censure, though perhaps many may think that the unfortunate case, in which you condemn the colouring, was one, of all others, in the consideration of which it was the policy of the Advocate to lull the judgment, and call the passions into operation.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, &c.
Charles Phillips.

Dublin, January 2, 1816.

Irish Stocks—January 1.

Bank Stock	—
Government Debentures, 3½ per cent.	78¾
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	77¾
Government Debentures, 3 per cent.	74
Do. Stock, 3 per cent.	72
Treasury Bills, 5 per cent.	17-1¾

Exchange, Course, 13¾ per cent.

Births.—At Dawson Grove, in the County of Monaghan, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Cremorne, of a son and heir.—In Dublin, the Lady of Sir W. M'Mahon, of a son.—In London, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, of a son.—At Ullingtonhouse, Stamford, the Countess of Lindsey, of a son.

Marriages.—At Kilkasan Church, George Tempest Rowland, Esq. Lieutenant in the Artillery, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Hodnett, Vicar of Kilkasan.—In Cork, James Davis, Esq. Lieutenant in the Navy, to Miss Baker, of Ballinaule.—In London, James Blair, Esq. to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford.—In Dublin, Stevenson Seaver, Esq. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands' Consul in that City, to Catherine, fourth daughter of William Billing, Esq. Attorney at Law. In London, the Hon. and Rev. Armine Woodhouse, third son of Lord Woodhouse, to Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk.—At Windsor, F. Beverstock, Esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Vallancey, and grand daughter of the late Gen. Vallancey.

Deaths.—At Barbavilla, in the County of Westmeath, aged 72, Forster Hill Forster, Esq.—At Ballintemple, County of Cork, William Travers, Esq.—At Kinsale, aged 72, James White, Esq.—Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late John Lloyd, of Mount Catherine, in the County of Tipperary, Esq.—In London, the Right Hon. Alan Hyde, Viscount Gardner, K. C. B. Vice Admiral of the White.—At Green's Bridge, the Rev. Michael Nowlan, Coadjutor to the Parish Priest of Kilmaganny, of a highly cultivated mind, and beloved by all who knew him.—At an advanced age, Michael Langton, of Danville, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq.—At Coombe Wood, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, after a very few days illness, in his 14th year, Master Wellesley Banks Ricketts, second son of Charles Ricketts, Esq. Secretary in the Public Department of the Government of Calcutta.—In London, Lady Smith, wife of Sir William Smyth, Bart. of Hill Hall, in the County of Essex.—In Bath, Eliza, wife of Stewart Crawford, M. D.—In Clonmel, Mr. Simon Davis, who, through the course of a long life, sustained the reputation of a truly honest and correct man.—At Rose Green, England, aged 89, General Prescott, Colonel of the 29th Regt.—At Clonakilty, County of Cork, in the prime of life, Michael French, Esq. Captain in the South Cork Militia.—In Dublin, Captain Stephen Lewis, of Townsend Street.—In the same City, John Gallagher, of Castlebar, Esq. one of the Coroners of the County of Mayo.—At Watford, Herts, aged 65, Dr. Charles Kirby.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JANUARY 3.

Arrived.

December 30th 1815.—None.

31st—Gower and Earl Leicester Packets.

January 1st, 1816.—Surprize, Maxey—and William and Mary, Goodland, Bristol, luggage; Sandwich Packet; Active, M'Grath, St. John's, Newfoundland, ballast.

2d—Freeling Packet; Minerva, Propert, Cork, coals; Venerable, George, Cardiffe, coals; Elizabeth, Roche, ditto, ditto, for Kinsale.

Sailed,

Dec. 30th—Auspicious, Drewitt, from Lisbon, Liverpool, wine, cotton, wool, &c.; Ceres, M'Kinley, from Rothesay, Cork, herrings; Marshal Blucher Packet, Dungee, from Bristol Cork, troops.

January 1st—Mansfield and Gower Packets.

2d—Surprize, Maxey, Bristol, passengers; Earl Leicester Packet.

3d—Nelson, Mathias, Weymouth, oats; Venus, Lowther, London, provisions; Swift, Dearman, before mentioned.

Wind W. N. W. past 8 morning.

FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS.

The REPOSITORY of the above Institution will be open THIS DAY, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at Miss Glascott's Shop, on the Quay.

N. B.—If this Day should be wet, it will be postponed until to-morrow, or the first fine day.

Waterford, Jan. 4, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

SEVERAL HOUSES, together with about FIVE ACRES of GROUND attached thereto, adjoining the River, at GLASS HOUSE, in the County of Kilkenny.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

About 1000 TREES, consisting of ASH, ELM, and BEECH, in the Marsh grove of DRUMDOWNEY.

Apply to Patrick Lalter, Esq. John's Hill, Waterford. January 4, 1815.

TO BREWERS.

A BREWER of considerable Experience, and of unexceptionable Character, who has for many Years conducted that Department, is now ready to engage with any respectable Establishment on liberal Terms. Any Communication directed to A B (post paid) at the Office of this Paper, will be attended to; the most satisfactory and respectable Reference can be given. Dec. 26, 1815.